BY L. V. BLUM.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS a year in advance; Two Dollars and a half, if not paid within six months. These rates including all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

NEW VOLUME.—Two more numbers will complete the fourteenth volume of the *People's Press*. If we are sufficiently encouraged, we contemplate making such improvements, as we know will meet the approval of the public.

The principles of the *Press* are so well known as to render it unnecessary to particularize. We feel that the past be an index of the future we will strive to render the Press more worthy of the support of an intelligent community, throughout Western Carolina.

Having survived the tyranny and oppression of the past few years, it becomes all, as good and loyal citizens, to fall into the Union line, cheerfully and without hesitation, and to facilitate in every possible manner, the early organization of our State government. Thank God, the oppression of the late government, which fell so heavily upon many, and caused the Confederate Congress to hesitate, and even, in some instances, to refuse to obey all the suggestions of the authorities of the so called Confederate States, is at an end.—But these are all things of the past, and it is a waste of time to allude to them. We have matters to think of which involve our future prosperity and happiness, the paramount importance of which is patent to all.

Although forbearance is a virtue, yet a demand for the strictest vigilance may be necessary in the re-organization of the government, in order to overcome the machinations of those who have rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious, delighted in oppression and persecution, and who may still have a lurking disposition to worship strange gods! Original secessionists, or rampant, extreme war men, we are led to believe, will have but a small voice in the management of affairs. The dear lesson which experience has taught us, should forcibly remind us that "*eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*"

As the object of the United States government is to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to our distracted country, all good citizens should render every assistance in their power to accomplish so desirable an end. Everything having a tendency, at this time, to embroil communities in strife about matters which should be remembered no longer, ought to be frowned down, and all attempts to insult the "stars and stripes" should be avoided by those who are yet unwilling to have them wave over them. These are not times to offer insults or give offence, but we should endeavor to cultivate friendly relations with all.

We, however, fear there will be a struggle to rise and float with the Union current by many who are unworthy the confidence of the people and the government. Let vigilance at the ballot box be uncompromising.

ARRESTED, &c.—James Seddon, Ex Secretary of War, John Letcher, formerly Governor of Virginia, A. M. T. Hunter, Judge Campbell and Gen. R. E. Lee, have been arrested.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The annual Commencement of the University of North Carolina took place on the 1st of June. Bishop Johnson of this place, preached the sermon before the graduating class, and Judge Battle delivered the address before the two literary societies.

The downward train on the N. C. Railroad ran off the track on Monday night, a rock, about two miles beyond the Company Shops, smashing three cars and seriously wounding three white persons and six or eight blacks, accident caused by the breaking of an axle.

☞ The losses of the Slave States from this war is estimated will largely exceed at the present day, a thousand millions of dollars in gold, leaving out of the question the terrible destruction and reductions entailed by the war upon the population of the slave States.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—A, plan is in operation at the North to pay the National debt by individual, voluntary contributions. Over two millions of dollars have already been subscribed.

☞ We refer the reader to the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, and his Proclamation in relation to the organization of our State government, and other interesting matter, in this issue.

☞ We have been blessed with copious showers of rain, latterly, and the prospect for good crops is encouraging. There is considerable complaint in regard to the wheat crop, in this section. But we hope it will turn out better than is now expected.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865. NO. 50.

THE CONVENTION.

We noticed an article in the last issue of the *Press*, (May 27th) on the subject of a State Convention, and recommending several persons as suitable delegates to such Convention.

We, the people of Western Forsyth, would cheerfully recommend Lt. C. Lash and D. H. Brabuck, Esq'rs, as gentlemen eminently qualified to fill that important place, so far, as Forsyth is concerned, and express a hope that other portions of the county will concur with us in our choice.

MANY VOTERS.

A VOICE FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The very few of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, who appear to be still somewhat loath to accommodate themselves to circumstances, we would refer to the annexed good and wholesome advice tendered to the citizens of Mississippi by Governor Clark.—The discontented are "few and far between," and we are glad to learn that quite a number of persons, of whom we least expected it, are availing themselves of the first opportunity to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, apparently well satisfied. They are among that class who were always found at the ballot-box on election days, early and late, and we presume they are now preparing themselves for future operations.

The Governor of Mississippi "earnestly advises all citizens to unite in the preservation of peace, arrest robbers and marauders, to fearlessly abide the fortunes of the State, to discontinue [illegible] vaporing, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.—It will be seen by the Proclamation of President Johnson, that W. W. Holden, Esq. of the *Standard*, has been appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina. The numerous friends of Gov. Holden will rejoice at the prominent position he now occupies, in which he can render the State the most essential service, at this critical time. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed, Mr. Holden's talents and ability are unquestionable, and he doubtless will administer the affairs of State justly and impartially.

No doubt, an election for a State Covention will be ordered at an early day, and the State will soon resume her functions as one of the United States of America. Speed the day!

Govern'or Holden should now receive the cordial support and co-operation of the mass of the people of North Carolina.

THE MAILS.—Although the mail coach has been running regularly to High Point, for some time, yet it is very irksome to receive Raleigh mail. About a week since we received a *Standard*, the lastest date May 31st, since which we have received nothing. What can the matter be?

On Thursday evening we received back numbers of the Standard up to the 6th.

☞ On Thursday, the 1st inst., the day appointed for humiliation and prayer, divine service was held in the grove near the Court-House, the Chaplain of the 10th Ohio Cavalry, officiating. A large number of people were in attendance.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Saturday last, the 3rd inst., a delegation of gentlemen from this place, in company with Lt. Col. Platt, the very courteous commander of the United States forces stationed at this place, took a jaunt to Lexington, by invitation, to witness the ceremony of a sword presentation to Major Gen. Kilpatrick, by the officers of his command.

The ceremonies took place in a fine grove at the end of the town, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the officers and seats for the ladies. The stand was decorated with several large U. S. flags; the sword was presented in behalf of the officers of Gen. Kilpatrick's command, by Gen. Atkins, in a very neat and appropriate address, and Gen. Kilpatrick, in accepting the same, delivered a most excellent and stirring speech.

The assemblage was large and respectable, ladies, citizens, officers and soldiers intermingled, and the best of order prevailed.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the grove, a sumptuous repast was spread in the spacious entry of the new courthouse, which was partaken of by the officers in command and invited guests.

An excellent Band of Music was in attendance during the day.

The sword is a most magnificent article, the body of the scabbard being pure silver, plated with gold; the ornaments of the scabbard and the hilt are of gold. Upon the scabbard, besides the presentation inscriptions, is a large letter K, set with diamonds. The blade is freely ornamented, bearing the names of the numerous battlefields in which the General participated and distinguished himself.

SPECTATOR.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Hon. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford, District Judge of the United States for the District of North-Carolina; William S. Mason, Esq. of Raleigh, District Attorney; and W. R. Richardson, Esq. of Raleigh, Marshal for the State. These are excellent appointments. The gentlemen named are well qualified for their places, and are true and tried friends of the Union.—*Standard*.

TENNESSEE.—The bill defining the qualification of voters in Tennessee, was passed by the Senate of the Legislature of that State, on the 29th ult. This bill requires the oral qualification of being a white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years but excludes from voting, for at least six years, after the passage of the act, all those who at that time were known to have given material or moral support to the rebellion. Disloyal citizens, who by this act are excluded from voting, may, after the expiration of six years, make application to the courts for a restoration of the privilege of the elective franchise.

The rebel Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer of Tennessee, the State archives and assets of the Bank of Tennessee, amounting to $600,000, were recently captured in Georgia and transmitted to Nashville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Work of Reconstruction Begun.

W. W. HOLDEN, Appointed Provisional Governor.

HE IS AUTHORIZED TO CALL A CONVENTION.

The Delegates to be Chosen by *Loyal Persons* and *No Others*.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, the President of the United States is by the constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and,

Whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:—

First—That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abst in from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this by, sixth day of May, in the year of our one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, has issued a notice that his functions as Executive had ceased, and that the State was now in the hands of the military authorities. After issuing this notice, he decamped, but couriers have been sent after him.

KIRBY SMITH SURRENDERED.

Kirby Smith's forces have certainly surrendered. The capitulation was completed on the 25th of May.

A petition is in circulation in Mobile to President Johnson for measures to bring Alabama again into relations with the Union.

A most composed state of affairs is existing in Texas, and a general anxiety is said to be manifested for the Union forces to occupy the State.

The work of pacification in Arkansas is progressing rapidly. The people have taken the guerrillas in hand.

Governors Brown, of Georgia, Boyce of South Carolina, and Hamilton of Texas, were separately in conference with the President in Washington, on the 2nd inst. It is understood that Gov. Brown has been released from arrest.

Governor Smith, of Virginia, is said to be roaming about in the mountains of that State, protected by a small armed guard.

THE SOUTHWEST.

We notice in the Washington *Chronicle*, of May the 28th, an official dispatch from New Orleans, stating that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi department had been agreed upon.

The above is conformed, and materially changes the aspect of affairs as reported below.

The rebel leaders in Texas and Western Louisiana were, still, at the date of the latest accounts, proclaiming by public meetings and addresses their determination to continue the war, notwithstanding the failure of their cause east of the Mississippi. General Magruder made a speech on the 21th ult., in which he announced that he could see nothing discouraging for the rebels in the military situation, and mysteriously hinted that they had "a neighbor near at hand," regarding whom he did "not feel at liberty to say anything further" at that time. Old Sterling Price, of Missouri, and General Hindman, of Arkansas, are both said to be still alive and in Texas.

Reports from New Orleans state that Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, who has recently returned from a conference with General Kirby Smith, was unsuccessful in his negotiations. The Lee and Johnson terms were off red to Smith for the surrender of his Trans-Mississippi army; but, though it is said he was disposed to accept them and give up further contest, nothing decisive could be accomplished, owing to the rebel Gens. Parsons and Shelby demanding amnesty for themselves. If they are not granted this they propose to join Maximillian. The rebel Trans-Mississippi troops are reported to be deserting rapidly.—A number of cotton laden boats are up Red river, waiting permission to come out into the Mississippi.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS.

On the 12th ult., a fight occ ured. One account locates it near the old Palo Alto battle field, and another at Rose or Union Pass—between a detachment of national troops under Colonel Barrett and the rebels under General Slaughter, in which the latter were at first driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, Texas. The rebels, however, received reinforcements, and Colonel Barrett was compelled to retreat to Brazos, losing seventy-two men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels fired into a French steamer which was moving up the Rio Grande, during the contest, and drove her back down the river.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.

The rebel soldiers and the rebel people in Texas on all sides, according to our last advices, are all in a state of high combustion for the continued war against the Yankees. Apparently they have no intention of giving up their cause without a stubborn fight. The rebel military and political leaders have their cotton to look after. So they bluster. They must hold on till they get it to market and the cash in their pockets; and that planters have three or four hundred thousand bales at stake. We may expect, therefore, a sharp campaign in Texas; but between Sheridan, Thomas and Canby, we guess, the men and materials will be found sufficient for the work of clearing out Texas by the fourth of July. That ought to be now the purpose of the administration, so that on the glorious Fourth we may have an unbroken national jubilee from the Canadian to the Mexican border.

ORIGIN OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-BERNE.—We have indisputible evidence in our possession of the origin of yellow fever which proved such a scourge to Newbern last year. It did not originate here but was sent by rebel incendiaries.—*Times*.

☞ It is estimated that the exchanges now in progress will exhaust the whole number of Union prisoners held by the rebels, leaving in the hands of the North about seventy thousand rebel prisoners.

AMNESTY.

The Terms of Pardon.

Pardon, with Restoration of all their Rights and Property, excepting Slaves, to certain classes of persons upon taking the oath of allegiance.

All Civil Officers of the Confederate States and All Military or Naval officers above the rank of Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant in the Navy pardoned.

From its Benefits.

No Pardon to Rebel Governors, Ex-United States Congressmen, ex-Judges, Renegade West Pointers, Officers of the Conspiracy, Privateers or Pirates.

No Hope for Persons who have Ill Treated United States Prisoners.

ALL VOLUNTARY REBELS WITH OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TAXABLE PROPERTY EXCLUDED.

HOW A PARDON MAY BE OBTAINED.

Special Application to be made to the President, &c., &c.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and,

Whereas, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:—

First.—All who are or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second.—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third.—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth.—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth.—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth.—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh.—All persons who have been or are senders from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth.—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth.—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth.—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh.—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth.—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath thereto prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction, shall be excepted from the benefits hereof, and shall not be entitled to the benefits hereof except upon application made to the President.

Thirteenth.—All persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be charged as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the [illegible].

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY!

On the evening of the 24th inst. the main ordnance department, in Mobile's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion.

About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands shot buried in the ruins.

Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed.

The steamers Colonel Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed.

A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged.

The total loss is estimated at three millions.

General Granger ordered prompt relief to the sufferers.

The ordnance stores which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred.

The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion.

The cause of the explosion is uncertain.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY STANDARD.]

WILMINGTON, May 30th, 1865.

Editor Daily Standard:—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that any person may purchase Cotton, provided one fourth is turned over to the government. No abandoned or contraband property to be purchased.—Other products than cotton can be purchased and shipped by all.

D. HEATON, Sub Agent.

Headquarters Dep. of N. Carolina.

RALEIGH, North Carolina, May 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

The following orders from Headquarters Military Division of the James, are published for the information and guidance of all in this Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Recommended for Major General by Brevet.

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Official:] KELTON, ANDERSON,

Lt. and Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Treasury Department,

Sixth Special Assessment

Raleigh, N. C. May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. Treasury Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity.

ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth the name of the applicant in full, the place where the applicant is to trade, the kind of goods he desires to keep, and such evidence of his loyalty as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, before such supply store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point within the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the sum of [illegible] to the Internal Revenue [illegible].

All Rules and Regulations heretofore issued, not specially revoked by [illegible] with [illegible] are hereby declared to be in force.

I hereby certify that I am duly appointed and qualified as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and am specially charged with the duty of [illegible] the Regulations of the Treasury Department, relating to the Insurrectionary States.

[illegible]

Special Agent.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Authentic Details of his Arrest.

HIS DISGUISE.

SURRENDER OF C. C. CLAY.

Arrest of A. H. Stephens.

GEN. WHEELER AND STAFF.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS COMPANIONS.

The Prison and appearance of Davis.

His Complicity in the Assassination.

Fuller and more authentic particulars of the capture of Jefferson Davis:

The Camp where Jeff. was Captured

was situated in a pine forest, on the side of the Abbeville road, about one mile from Irwinsville, Irwin county, Georgia. It consisted of a large wall tent, containing only the arch traitor and his family, and an ordinary "fly," containing the male portion of the caravan. Surrounding and contiguous to these were two common army wagons, two ambulances and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of Camp paraphanalia, such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, &c. Davis himself and Postmaster Reagan, with the two Colonels Lubbock and Johnson, aid-de-camps, had only overtaken the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga., where they had remained to "*settle some business*," as they say, while Mrs. Davis, with the children and servants, had pushed forward, under the protection and escort of Private Secretary Harrison and a few of the faithful, such as Lieut. Hathaway, Midshipman Howell and about twenty private soldiers. It was probably at or very near Washington where Davis dismissed his escort and divided the spoils, under the most pressing circumstances. Some of Stoneman's cavalry were hard upon him, and he concluded to deceive them by letting them follow the body of cavalry, while he and his friends travelled *incog.* across the country and joined his family. To add to the horrors of his situation the escort demanded a division of the contents of the kegs and boxes (gold and silver) and he was obliged to delay some time to act as paymaster. As far as I could learn the division was very unequally made—some of the officers receiving as much as one hundred dollars and upward, the lions share; while others not so exacting received a bare pittance. This raised considerable disturbance in the camp, and during the *melee* Jeff. and his *compagnons du voyage* skedaddled.

The "Petticoat Story"

is, in the main, true, although it has been told a score of times by different correspondents, many of whom supplied the lack of a knowledge of facts by copious draughts from the imagination, and gave it as many different phases as there are months in the calendar. The facts are as follows:—

The attack was made upon the camp by Col. Pritchard just as the first streak of dawn began to light the eastern sky. Everything was profoundly silent. Jeff. was undoubtedly dreaming of his former greatness, and the entire party were wrapt in the somnambulent embrace of Morpheus, when they were suddenly startled by the yells of the soldiers, and awoke too late to make preparations for even a feeble resistance. After the officers and men in the "fly" were safely under guard, which occupied some time, a corporal went to the door of the tent occupied by defunct royalty, and ordered them to come forth and deliver themselves up. Mrs Davis appeared at the door and said:—

"Please, gentlemen, do not intrude upon the privacy of ladies. There are no gentlemen here, and you will oblige us greatly by giving us time to dress."

"All right, madame," said the little corporal, "we will give you time to make your toilet, and then you can take a ride to Macon for your health."

A guard was placed around the tent, and the reader's imagination must draw from the *denoument* what transpired inside. After a half hour's interval, the monotony on the outside only being broken by the demands of the guard to "hurry up," there came to the door Mrs Davis and Miss Howell, leading an apparently decrepid old lady, dressed in a lady's morning wrapper, with a tight hood on her head and her face covered with a small veil.—The "old lady" could walk only with great difficulty, but tottered through the door of the tent with a tin pail on her arm.

"Soldier, I suppose you have no objection to letting my old mother go to the spring for some water for us to wash with?" said Mrs Davis.

"Wall, I reckon I have some little objection to letting that old lady go," said the corporal. "She wears boots, dont she?" and with the point of his sabre he raised the frock, discovering a large coarse pair of calf skin boots—While the corporal was discovering and exhibiting the cloven foot of the beast, another soldier stripped the veil and hood from off his face! and lo! the great ass which has so long been hidden 'neath a lion's skin—Jeff. Davis—stood before them, in all his pusilanimity, and in his true character, before the light of which Henry the VIII pales, and Richard III rises in the scale of human greatness.

When Jeff saw that he was fairly caught, and would be delivered in the hands of his enemies, he waxed wroth and railed out at the soldiers whenever opportunity offered. He frequently made use of such sneering remarks as—

"Valorous soldiers, indeed, to make war upon women and children!" "I thought the Yankee government a little more valorous than to send its soldiers to steal defenceless women and children out of their beds at night, &c.

Mrs. Davis ironically remarked that she "was not aware that an old woman and four children were of so much value as to be escorted by three hundred soldiers through the country."

[The articles of female apparel worn by Jeff. Davis, at the moment of his capture, and presented to the War Department at Washington, consisted of a waterproof cloak and shawl.—This may be relied on.]

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

was arrested on his plantation, only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of General Upton's men, under a Captain and staff officer, whose names I have forgotten. Stephens made no effort to escape, but was found at his house quietly smoking his meerschaum.

Stephens and Jeff. Davis, it is well known, are at swords points, and there were no signs of recognition or regard on the part of either. Both kept their respective places, independent entirely of the other's presence.—Stephens remarked that when he went to Hampton Roads, in company with Judge Campbell and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, *he could have made satisfacto-*

[illegible] in five minutes. He was not, however, clothed with the proper official authority [illegible] were also captured, about fifteen miles from Atlanta. He had an escort of about one hundred men, who fled at the approach of the federal cavalry.

Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay, and some other members of the party of leading rebel captives were on [illegible] from the steamer Clyde, in Hampton Roads, and transferred to the strong casemates of Fortress Monroe for safe keeping. On the day previous the rebel Vice President, A. H. Stephens, and Post Master General Reagan, were dispatched on board the Tuscarora for Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor, and Gen Wheeler, three of his staff officers and Colonels Johnson and Lubbock were started for Fort Delaware. The wife and family of Jeff. Davis were not placed in Fortress Monroe; but it is understood that they will be sent back to the South, and not be permitted to come to the North.

The Apartment of Davis.

Davis occupies a rear room of a casemate in which there are two apartments. The windows are heavily barred, and the doors securely bolted and ironed. Two guards constantly occupy the room with him, while in the outer room are constantly stationed a commissioned officer and a guard, all charged with the duty of seeing that the accused does not escape.—Davis is not permitted to speak a word to any one, neither is any one permitted to speak a word to him. He is literally in a living tomb.

The appearance of Davis upon entering the Fortress.

Davis is said to have looked uncommonly well. He was dressed in a suit of rebel gray, and walked with a firm and elastic step and lips somewhat compressed. His whole demeanor was confident and apparently open. His position and the workings of his heart must indeed have made him feel otherwise.

At Night

Davis sits alone in his cell, save the two guards, who are not permitted to address him on any subject whatever, and it is understood, he will be given no lights.

Jeff Davis' Complicity in the Assassination.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *American*, probably gives some contraband information in the following dispatch, but inasmuch as it has been widely circulated already, we publish it now:

The testimony proving the complicity of Davis is very full and ample, but cannot yet be given to the public with any completeness of detail. I will properly state, however, that it consists not merely of oral, but also of documentary evidence—letters (of J D and to J D) sent from Canada and Richmond, picked up in New York and furnished by the citizens of Washington. I may also state, I suppose, without involving the witness' safety, that a man who has been a member of Jefferson Davis official family for the past four years, has been here from Richmond, and testified before the court in secret session, that he has seen a letter from Jefferson Davis to George N. Sanders, advising as a last resort, the assassination of President Lincoln and the whole Cabinet!—Gen. Grant, being in the court room, rose and desired to vouch for the good character and credibility of the witness.

Bill of Indictment.

A true bill of indictment for treason has been found against Jeff Davis by the grand Jury of Washington, and it is said that as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured he will be taken from the casemate in Fortress Monroe, where he is now in close confinement, and conveyed to Washington for trial.

The search of the baggage captured with Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebel captives, and conveyed with them to Fortress Monroe on board the steamer, Wm. H. Clyde, has disclosed as being among it a large amount of gold and jewelry and several documents of importance. Col. Pritchard, who with his men of the fourth Michigan cavalry, effected J. D.'s capture, and guarded him on the trip to Fortress Monroe, arrived in Washington yesterday in charge of the female attire in which the rebel chieftain was taken, and formally presented it to the War Department.

It has been directed that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her four children, her brother and sister and Mrs. Clement C. Clay be sent back to Savannah from Fortress Monroe.

Jeff. Davis has been taken from Fortress Monroe, and sent to Washinton City, where apartments were prepared for him in the old Capitol prison.

The Assassination Trial.

Some very important evidence was given on the 18th ult., in the trial of the assassination conspiritors, indubitably implicating Jeff Davis in the plot to burn northern cities and shipping. Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Chicago, testified regarding a paper which he had found among the rebel archives in Richmond since the occupation of that city by the national forces. It is a letter dated February 11, 1865, signed J W Oldham, and addressed to "President Davis," in which the writer calls the attention of Davis to the fact that certain difficulties in the plan for destroying the Northern towns and vessels, and to cause universal terror at the North, had been overcome. It is stated that a preparation had been compounded by Professor McCullogh, to whom and only one other person it was known, which could not fail to accomplish the desired object. The letter is endorsed as follows:—"The Secretary of State, at his convenience, will see General Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced.—J. D. February 17, 1865."—This writing was yesterday identified as Jeff Davis' by persons who have long been familiar with his hand. A number of other witnesses were examined, giving testimony regarding the mysterious meetings of the conspirators at Mrs. Suratt's house and their suspicious movements prior to and after the assassination.

The trials before the military commission make slow progress, as so large an amount of time is taken up each day by the notes of the previous days' testimony. Although the court meets early, the examination of witnesses rarely begins before 2 P. M. The session is usually prolonged till 6 or 7 P. M., so that several hours are given to the fresh examinations every day. There has been no complaint on the part of the prisoners, respecting the trial—They have every possible indulgence. Any attempt, however, to prolong the trial on frivolous pretexts by the counsel for the prisoners is instantly overruled.

Job Printing

Executed in the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times, at the Press Office.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made the following appointments of State Commissioners, under act organizing the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, &c.:

Virginia—Captain O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster.

North Carolina—Horace James.

South Carolina and Georgia—Major General Rufus Saxton.

Alabama—Major T. W. Osborn.

Mississippi—Major E. Whittlesey.

Louisiana—Chaplain T. W. Conway.

Missouri and Arkansas—Brigadier General J. W. Sprague.

Kentucky and Tennessee—Brigadier General [illegible]

HOW THE NEWS OF PEACE WAS RECEIVED IN 1815—Considering the earnest yearning for peace throughout the entire land, at the present moment, we cannot do better than give our readers the following, from a Boston paper, showing how the news of peace was received in 1815:

Years ago the office of the old Gazette was in Hanover square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 13, 1815 was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Sebra and another gentleman were left with Father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in, and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak.

"He has great news!" exclaimed Mr. Lang.

Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly—"peace!"

The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot regained his. Directly the pilot was able to say—

"An English sloop is below with news of a treaty of peace!"

They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before—and all hands rushed into Hanover square, exclaiming—"peace! peace."

The windows flew up—for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations.—The cry of "peace! peace!" spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to enquire about "free trade and sailors' rights." No one enquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matters by which the politicians had irritated the nation into the war had lost all their importance.

It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down a placard "To Let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such a joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace.

New Town Ordinances of Winston.

Be it Ordained, That from and after the 14th day of April, 1865, all persons be and they are hereby prohibited from receiving, depositing, keeping, or storing within the corporate limits of Winston, or within one mile thereof, any spirituous liquors whatever, except what may be necessary for his or her own family use not to exceed two gallons; and that any person violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day and part of a day said spirituous liquors may be deposited, kept or stored.

Be it Ordained, That any person who shall fail to perform duty as night-watch or guard, within the corporate limits of the town of Winston, as may be assigned or ordered by the officers of the "Town and District Police Force," organized for the purpose of protection against the unlawful acts and depredations of thieves, robbers, murderers and other depredators, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such failure of duty.

Be it Ordained, That no person shall fire a gun, pistol or other fire-arms, or make any explosion of gun-powder for the purpose of sport or amusement, within the corporate limits of the town of Winston, except on days of general parade or muster, or by the permission of the corporate authorities of the town. And any person so offending shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each such offence.

THOS. J. WILSON, *Mayor.*

Roster of Officers, 10th Ohio Cavalry.

Field and Staff.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Thos. W. Sanderson,	Colonel.	
James D. Platt,	Lt Col,	Pres't, Comand'g.
William Thayer,	Major,	absent.
N. W. Filkin,	"	Act'g Prov. Marshal.
David H. Stratton,	"	
Michael Hawes,	Surgeon U S Vols.	
John M. Harkness,	1st Lieut and Adjutant.	
Jo. B. [illegible],	1st Lt and Quartermaster.	
Seth G. Clark	Chaplain	

Non-Commissioned Staff.

William Small,	Sergeant Major.	
Lewis M. [illegible],	Reg'tal Q. M. Serg't.	
John O. Williams,	Hospital Steward.	
Edward Ewing,	Act'g Reg't Com. Serg't.	

Company Officers.

A. David C. Hill,	1st Lieut., absent.	
B. Wallace Linden,	1st Lieut., present.	
C. J. W. Haynie,	Captain, absent.	
" Newton Thayer,	1st Lieut., absent.	
" W. N. Haynie,	2d Lt. pres't com. Co. B	
D. David L. Cockley,	Captain. A. A. D. C. Gen. Atkin's Staff.	
" Robert Mackey,	2nd Lieut. absent.	
E. Daniel D. Hopper,	1st Lt. com'g. present	
" Edwin M. Hayes,	Capt. A. A. D. C. Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff.	
" James S. Morgan,	1st Lieut. Missing since Nov. 1st, '64.	
" James D. Caldwell,	2d Lt. pres't com. Co.	
G. Edwin McGaughy,	Capt.	
" James H. M. Perry,	1st Lieut. Act'g Q. M. Cav. Com. D. N. C.	
" Enos A Bradley,	2nd Lt. Com. Co. D.	
H. Henry Brown,	Captain pres't com'd'g	
" Edward B. Campbell,	1st Lieut. Com. Co. L.	
I. Julius B. Kilbourne,	Captain Command'g.	
" William J. Thomas,	1st Lieut. present.	
K. William H. Day,	Capt. Provost Marshal, Cav. Com. D. N. C.	
" Charles Suelzer,	1st Lieut. present Commanding Co. C.	
" John McCulloch,	2nd Lieut. Com'd'g Company H.	
L. William Hayden,	Captain present.	
M. John R. Berry,	Gen. Cav. Com. D. N. C. Captain, present.	

J. M. HARKNESS, Adjutant.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES, at Salem, N. C. May 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

It is hereby announced that the 10th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., has been temporarily stationed at this place. The object of this is, that the civil authorities may, by the presence and support of this force, be enabled thoroughly to discharge the duties of the several offices, and especially that the people may be protected from the depredations of marauding bands that are known to be roaming over the country, plundering, robbing and otherwise abusing defenceless citizens.

But while this military force is to be considered as auxiliary to the civil powers, yet in view of certain interests common to the citizen and the soldier, and matters which cannot, in the nature of the case, be so well regulated by the civil magistracy, it is [illegible] the Officer in Command of the troops assume authority to, in a limited degree, control the actions of the inhabitants of this and neighboring towns and villages, and the adjoining country thereabout.

In all cases, however, where the civil authority is efficient, it will operate without military interference, except in aid of such authority.—And the assurance is given that in no case will any restrictions be enforced to the prejudice of the people's interests.

Concerning such matters as may demand the exercise of military authority, orders will, from time to time, be issued from these Head Quarters, as occasion may require.

By the Officer in Command, a hope is expressed that the relations between the citizens of this community and the officers and men of this command may be characterized by friendly good feeling and a united determination to suppress all unlawful proceedings, to the end that order and peace may be speedily restored.

By Order of
Lieut. Col. JAS. D. PLATT, 10th O. V. C. Commanding.
J. W. HAYNIE, Cap't and Act'g Adj't.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES, at Salem N. C., May 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I A few days since, in an adjoining county, a Federal soldier, who had been furnished brandy by a citizen, meeting in the road two neighbors of this citizen, demanded money from them, and upon being refused, he presented his revolver, fired and killed one of them. For this crime this soldier was tried and found guilty by a Military Court, and was executed on the 13th inst., in the presence of the Cavalry Command of this Department and citizens of Lexington.

In order to prevent a repetition of such act of violence, to remove from among us a cause of punishment and disgrace to the soldier, a means of jeopardy to the life and property of the citizen, it is hereby ordered:

1st. That *no person* in this or any neighboring town or village, or in the surrounding country, shall sell or give, or in any way transfer to a soldier of this command, any intoxicating liquor, except upon an order duly approved at these Head Quarters.

2nd. Any person or persons detected in violating or in any way disregarding the above provision of this order, shall be arrested and tried by Military authority, and if found guilty, shall be so dealt with as effectually to prevent his repeating the act.

3rd. It is urged that citizens and soldiers promptly report to these Head Quarters any violation of this order that may come under their notice.

II. In case any soldier of this command shall be guilty of any violence or rudeness towards any of the inhabitants of this community, it is requested that any person witnessing the act, may carefully note the appearance of such soldier, in order that he may be readily identified, and that the case be at once reported at these Head Quarters.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JAS. D. PLATT, 10th O. V. C., Commanding.
J. W. HAYNIE, Capt. and Act'g Adj't.

The Colored Population.

Maj-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has issued the following proclamations in regard to slavery:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C. Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free, and that it is the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ-GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

The following rules are published for the government of freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control of their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority or obligations take the place of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents and other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding in the support of their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are notified that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: FRED'K ANDERSON, Lt. A. A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

Major-General J. D. COX, with his own Corps, and two brigades of General KILPATRICK's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlottee and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. TERRY, with his own Corps and one brigade of General KILPATRICK's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals PALMER and HAWLEY will command the Coast District as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each County under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services. All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their County, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police Companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. and Asst Adj't General.

Headquarters, Dep't N. Carolina, ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERcourse in the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL, Asist. Adj't Gen'l.
Official: FRED'K. ANDERSON, Lt. & A. A. A. G.
May 11

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
FRED'K ANDERSON, Lt. A. A. A. G.

REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The following order has been issued by President Johnson:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:

First. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies East of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the National military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition, and all the articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second.—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the landing or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts to be disposed of as above, provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must take an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj Genl Commanding.
D. HEATON, Sup'g Sp'l. Agent Treas. Dep't.

NOTICE

In Relation to the Appointment of a Purchasing Agent.

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED ARE HEREby notified that Peter Lawson, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the Port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation:

First—That the Act of Congress of the Second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such Products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, will be [illegible], according to regulations, with said Agent [illegible] leaving one-fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the remainder will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 5th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our Military lines, and produced Cotton and other products previous to the advance into their lines of the Armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield, are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government extended over them, can make a substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in New Berne.

D. HEATON, Sup'g. Sp'l. Ag't. Treas. Dept.
New Berne, N. C., May 10, 1865.

OFFICE U. S. PURCHASING AGENT, BEAUFORT, N. C., May 6, 1865.

The Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having [illegible] to this date, to call at his office located in New Berne in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department and at Beaufort, at the office of [illegible], Ast. Spl Agent Treas Dept, and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON, Purchasing Agent.

Headquarters, Dep't of N. Carolina, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C. May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May inst.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use. Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be resold, but shall be used by his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the Government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.